



# USAID Kenya Indoor Residual Spraying 2 (IRS2) in Kenya Project Annual Performance Report Project Year 1: January 3 – December 31, 2013

January 31, 2014

**IRS2 in Kenya Project**

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**PROJECT YEAR 1: JANUARY 3 – DECEMBER 31, 2013**

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The authors' views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>ACSM</b>	Advocacy Communication and Social Mobilization
<b>AIRS</b>	Africa Indoor Residual Spraying
<b>BCC</b>	Behavior Change Communication
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>CEO</b>	County Environmental Officer
<b>CHC</b>	County Health Committee
<b>CHMT</b>	County Health Management Team
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>COP</b>	Chief of Party
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>DQA</b>	Data Quality Assurance
<b>ECO</b>	Environmental Compliance Officer
<b>EMMP</b>	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
<b>GOK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>ECCL</b>	Environmental & Combustions Company Limited
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>IEE</b>	Initial Environmental Examination
<b>IRS</b>	Indoor Residual Spraying
<b>KEMRI</b>	Kenya Medical Research Institute
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MCU</b>	Malaria Control Unit
<b>MEP</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MOP</b>	Malaria Operational Plan
<b>MOPHS</b>	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environment Management Authority
<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Research Council
<b>PCPB</b>	Pest Control Products Board
<b>PERSUAP</b>	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan
<b>PHO</b>	Public Health Officer
<b>PMI</b>	President's Malaria Initiative
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>QA</b>	Quality Assurance
<b>QC</b>	Quality Control
<b>RTI</b>	Research Triangle Institute

<b>SC</b>	Steering Committee
<b>SCHMT</b>	Sub-County Health Management Team
<b>SEA</b>	Supplemental Environmental Assessment
<b>STTA</b>	Short-Term Technical Assistance
<b>SQL</b>	Structured Query Language
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USG</b>	United States Government
<b>VCTWG</b>	Vector Control Technical Working Group
<b>WKMCC</b>	Western Kenya Malaria Control Consortium
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WHOPES</b>	World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme
<b>WMD</b>	World Malaria Day

# **I. IRS2 IN KENYA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Abt Associates Inc. (Abt), as prime contractor, entered into a task order contract agreement (task order number AID-615-TO-13-00001, indefinite quantity contract number GHN-I-00-09-00013) with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Kenya on January 3, 2013 to implement the Indoor Residual Spraying 2 (IRS2) in Kenya project, for three years, ending on January 2, 2016. The purpose of the task order contract is to achieve the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)/USAID Kenya targets in indoor residual spraying (IRS) and in support of the Government of Kenya's (GOK) National Malaria Strategic Plan (2009-2017). The specific project objectives are to: (1) Conduct IRS planning, logistics, and spray operations in targeted areas; (2) Ensure that all aspects of contractor-funded IRS activities are implemented in an environmentally sound manner, in compliance with all Kenyan and United States Government (USG) environmental regulations; and (3) Strengthen the internal capacity of the Division of Malaria Control (now renamed and hereafter referred to as the Malaria Control Unit or MCU) and the public sector, at all levels, to plan, implement, and monitor IRS operations. Program activities are expected to be carried out in full collaboration and coordination with the MCU.

This Annual Performance Report covers the first year of IRS2 in Kenya project implementation, January 3 through December 31, 2013. During this period, the project completed rapid start-up activities and readied itself to undertake spray activities. By April, the MCU and USAID/PMI Kenya determined that spray operations would be conducted in Migori and Homa Bay counties, targeting 538,211 structures, for an initial spray campaign scheduled to launch in September. In June, Abt was informed by USAID/Kenya that the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) would fund IRS implementation in Homa Bay, which was particularly important to ensure sufficient funding to cover the requested number of structures. The project Work Plan, covering January 2013 – May 2014, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP), and Branding and Marking Plan, were submitted and approved, incorporating the required technical, administrative and budget elements, as well as DFID's participation. Abt submitted its request to USAID/Kenya for prior approval to procure carbamate insecticide in May, in accordance with MCU IRS insecticide policy and the project work plan. However, in June, it was learned that although the policy of the MCU is to utilize carbamate for IRS, the Pest Control Products Board (PCPB), had declined to register it. At the end of July, Abt was informed by USAID/Kenya that the September spray round was cancelled. USAID/Kenya issued Abt a stop-work order on July 31, requiring the project to enact cost containment measures, and undertake select activities while ensuring project readiness to fully mobilize if/when requested by the client, pending the MCU decision regarding insecticide selection. The order included a directive limiting discussion of specific IRS related issues between project staff and MCU and GOK officials. At the time of this writing, the stop work order remains in effect and a decision regarding insecticide selection and/or spray round scheduling has yet to be communicated to Abt. The project is advancing an agreed-upon range of activities within the confines of the extended stop work order.

## **Qualitative Impact**

Key accomplishments over the annual report period include numerous pre-spray activities, including: determined spray round coverage areas and dates; identified and mapped operational sites; determined operational site requirements; quantified insecticide and materials; convened micro-

planning sessions with county and MCU counterparts; conducted environmental assessments; developed plans for procurement, waste disposal, data flow, mobilization, recruitment, training, and soak pit and store refurbishment/construction; drafted information education and communication (IEC) materials; submitted a restricted goods waiver and consent to subcontract request to procure insecticide; and, generally conducted all of the standard pre-spray planning and coordination activities typically required for the conduct of IRS.

Deliverables submitted: Branding and Marking Plan; Work Plan; Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP); Monthly Narrative and Financial Reports; Quarterly Expenditure Reports; Quarterly Accrual Reports; Semi-Annual Performance Report. Other significant products produced: Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA), which included an Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) as an annex.

## **Quantitative Impact**

For the present reporting period, quantitative impacts are limited to spray preparation activities, however in future reports which incorporate spray cycles, quantitative results covering key IRS indicators (e.g. structures sprayed, population protected) will be included.

In preparation for spray round procurement, the project produced quantification and budget estimates which responded to two different insecticide options (Bendiocarb and Actellic 300 CS) and two budget scenarios based on original task order coverage targets and higher coverage targets reflecting additional DFID funding. The project identified 113 operations sites, mapped their locations, assessed environmental compliance factors, and quantified their infrastructure needs and procurement requirements. In preparation for spray operator training, all teaching and learning materials were finalized and 180 trainers of trainers (TOTs) were identified and contacted. Two data centers were identified, tablets procured for up to 70 data clerks and 4 M&E assistants, and data entry, data cleaning and verification timelines for mobilization and spray data prepared. To ensure readiness of spray equipment all existing IRS inventory was examined and documentation updated, protective equipment condition assessed, quantification for procurement prepared, and spray pumps serviced. Further detail on quantitative impact is found in Section III.

## **Project Administration**

Upon award of the IRS2 in Kenya project, the project team rapidly on-boarded key personnel and recruited staff. The project established an office in Kisumu and secured warehouses in Migori and Homa Bay counties. Abt project management conducted meetings with USAID/PMI Kenya and the MCU, and carried out inventory and transfer of assets from the predecessor IRS contractor, including 121,470 sachets of pyrethroid insecticide.

Abt transitioned the Chief of Party (COP) off of the project in April, and deployed an Acting COP from the home office to support project implementation. Following significant recruitment efforts, Abt proposed a new COP candidate who reported on July 29 and is currently the Acting COP/Technical Manager. USAID/Kenya has communicated to Abt that COP approval will not take place during the stop work order period. The initial hires for Logistics Officer, Technical Manager, and Procurement Officer resigned in the first half of the year, and the IEC Officer was terminated due to administrative irregularities. The project determined that with the technical capabilities of the acting COP, it did not need to replace the Technical Manager position. The Logistics Officer and IEC

Officer positions were filled and a Procurement Officer candidate has been identified and is expected to be onboarded in January 2014.

Project operations and achievements have been significantly decelerated and many activities deferred owing to the cancellation of the spray round and subsequent stop work order. As requested by the CO in the stop work order, Abt developed a proposal detailing how the project will minimize costs while still maintaining readiness for full IRS implementation, and presented a three-month activity plan, August – September 2013. An extension of the stop work order was communicated in late October, and Abt responded with an extended activity plan for November-December 2013. As of the end of December no changes or decisions had been communicated to the project concerning insecticide choice or on the status of the stop work order.

## **Subsequent Quarter's Work Plan**

During the stop work order period Abt has not been able to follow its approved work plan, but has provided the client with activity plans, aligned with the conditions of the stop work order.

Activities for January-March 2014 are tentatively planned to include: initiating procurement of spray round materials; conducting environmental compliance inspections of operational sites and stores; constructing and rehabilitating soak pits and stores; developing pocket guides for storekeepers, spray operators, and soak pit construction; testing and finalizing the IRS database and data cleaning and management system; completing set-up of data centers; and conducting training of trainers (TOT) sessions among numerous other activities detailed in Section X.

## **II. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (Qualitative Impact)**

Progress towards the achievement of project objectives is measured by the outputs and targets set forth in the task order contract and detailed in the performance data tables included in Section III of this report. As previously explained, progress towards achievement of objectives has been hampered due to the cancellation of the September/October spray and pending decision regarding insecticide selection which puts at risk or precludes a February/March 2014 spray season. The majority of project work, and therefore targeted outputs, is related to the conduct of spray rounds. As no spray round took place and communication with government counterparts was constrained, progress towards achieving qualitative and quantitative impact is reasonably and justifiably delayed.

Key achievements during the period of performance, by objective, are as follows:

### **Objective I: Conduct IRS planning, logistics and spray operations in targeted areas**

#### ***Determined when and where to spray and the number of spray structures and operation sites, and quantified insecticide and other required materials***

- At project start up, the client informed the project that it had been agreed with the MCU that a February/March 2013 spray round would not take place since the MCU had not yet determined the target spray areas, and the project needed adequate time for start-up and also to ensure environmental compliance, conduct procurement, etc.
- In April 2013, the MCU and USAID/PMI Kenya determined that the IRS2 in Kenya project would conduct spray operations in western Kenya, specifically in Homa Bay county (including Mfangano Island, which has never been sprayed, pending approval of a SEA Amendment by USAID/PMI which the project drafted in association with Kenya's National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), and submitted to USAID/Kenya in November) and Migori county (excluding



Kuria West and Kuria East). It was also determined that the project would conduct its first spray round in advance of the short rains in September/October 2013 and the subsequent spray campaign in February/March 2014 prior to the long rains. Also in April, the MCU, in consultation with USAID/PMI Kenya, determined that a total of 538,211 structures will be targeted for spraying in each spray round. This figure is based on the total number of structures the previous contractor reported having found, except in the case of Mfangano Island which is based on census figures. Specifically, 345,817 structures are targeted to be sprayed in Homa Bay (including 5,800 on Mfangano Island) and 192,394 in Migori. Based on the number of spray structures, the project anticipated establishing 113 operating sites (calculating 4,800 structures per site) – 73 in Homa Bay and 40 in Migori. However, the budget to cover the total number of structures requested exceeded the total contract award. Presumably to address this gap, Abt was informed by USAID/PMI Kenya that it had entered into an agreement with DFID to fund spray operations in Homa Bay county, while USAID/PMI Kenya would fund Migori.

- With the counties and number of structures determined, the project team began detailed planning for the September/October 2013 and February/March 2014 spray rounds. This included quantifying the number of operational sites, insecticides, commodities, equipment, and supplies for spraying, spray operators and other support staff, and planning for procurement, and logistics. Micro-planning meetings conducted in June with county health teams to finalize the number of operational sites, human resource needs, and procurement quantities. The project developed detailed plans for refurbishment and construction of soak pits, recruitment of spray personnel and mobilization before the spray campaign. In addition, all operational sites were identified and mapped. Abt's Director of Operations of the USAID-funded, Abt-led, Africa IRS (AIRS) project, provided in-country short-term technical assistance (STTA) to the project team June 17-22, 2013, supporting operations planning for the upcoming spray operations, including the development of a detailed activity plan for the run up to the launch of spray activities ("Race to the Starting Line") and preparation of site-specific detailed quantification plans for human resources, insecticide, equipment, supplies, and other logistics and a detailed plan for spray pump repair.
- As per Abt's contractual requirements, Abt submitted a restricted goods waiver and consent to subcontract request to USAID/Kenya to issue a fixed price purchase order to procure the required carbamate (Bendiocarb) insecticide for both spray rounds in accordance with MCU IRS insecticide policy and per PMI/USAID Kenya and the project work plan. However, in June, it was learned that although the policy of the MCU is to utilize carbamate for IRS, the PCPB had denied its registration on the basis of oral toxicity. Therefore, this procurement was not undertaken. Bayer, the manufacturer of Bendiocarb, appealed the decision citing that Bendiocarb has been used in almost all PMI countries in Africa and oral route exposure is almost non-existent in IRS. By December, Bendiocarb registration had not been approved.
- As high levels of pyrethroid resistance have been found, the project looked into organophosphate insecticide, since it is the only alternative insecticide option for Kenya. Pirimophos methyl (Actellic 50 EC), which has a residual effect of 2-3 months and is more expensive than pyrethroids, was not considered cost-effective by USAID/PMI Kenya. Information regarding Actellic 300 CS, which was recently approved by the WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) for IRS and has a residual effect of 6-9 months, was also provided to USAID/PMI Kenya. Its manufacturer, Syngenta, filed for registration in Kenya and through a copy availed to the project by Alyster Life (K) Ltd (Syngenta Agent) dated November 19, the product was recommended by PCPB for registration and use for malaria control. However, by December, no communication regarding permission to use it had been granted.

### ***Collaborated with county and sub-county administration and health staff***

- Once the MCU determined that the spray areas would include Homa Bay and Migori counties, the IRS2 in Kenya project spearheaded introductory meetings with administrative officials in both counties. The first, with Homa Bay representatives, included discussion of the April 25 World Malaria Day (WMD) activities and modalities for working together for successful IRS implementation. County leadership granted permission for the project to work with county health committees (CHCs) and county planning teams. A similar meeting was held with Migori representatives and included discussions of the MCU's decision to exclude Kuria East and Kuria West. The Migori Governor's office granted permission for the project to work with Migori CHCs and county planning teams.
- The project team met with the Migori and Homa Bay Public Health Officers (PHOs) to identify, visit, map, and assess proposed operational sites. The team identified and mapped the 113 planned operational sites and identified 49 extra sites as backup.
- Micro-planning meetings were conducted in June 2013 with representatives in Homa Bay and Migori counties in conjunction with MCU and provincial officials. The purpose was to discuss and gain consensus on IRS planning, implementation, and operations (including monitoring and supervision), policies, and roles and responsibilities of the various partners leading up to the September/October spray round. During the meetings, the project team, county and sub-county officials, including the County Director of Health, District Medical Officers of Health, County Health Officers, County Malaria Control Coordinators, Senior PHOs and National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) representatives, developed and harmonized detailed activity plans for their areas. County and sub-county officials confirmed the number and location of storage facilities and soak pits; and spray operator, wash persons, team leader and supervisor requirements. During the meetings, the following documents were also developed: (1) county/sub-county spray schedules (including training, logistics/deliveries, and communication/mobilization activities), (2) terms of reference for all spray personnel; (3) operational budgets; and (4) plans for supervision, data management, environmental compliance and reporting.

### ***Determined the number of spray personnel, established personnel database, and developed recruitment plans and procedures***

- Based on the number of structures and households to be sprayed per day per spray operator and per 30-day spray period, the proposed number of spray and other personnel was determined and further refined during micro-planning meetings held in each county.
- Selection criteria for use in recruitment of seasonal staff were developed, and advertisements and shortlisting of support personnel was completed.
- A template for establishing a seasonal personnel database to record seasonal staff information, qualifications, and residence and enhance future selection of experienced IRS personnel was developed. The database will include seasonal staff recruited in past spray rounds as well as those recruited later, and will serve as a resource that will be available as needed for future spray rounds by county health teams.

### ***Planned for training of trainers (TOT)***

- The team worked with the MCU and county and sub-county health management teams (CHMT/SCHMTs) to identify qualified and experienced supervisors and County Environmental Officers (CEOs) to take part in this year's TOT and in future years to lead TOT trainings. In

partnership with the CHMTs and SCHMTs, the project planned to conduct one TOT session per county in the week of July 29, 2013. This training was meant to cascade trainings within counties/districts for all seasonal worker so as to strengthen the capacity of county leadership and health officers to train spray personnel. Venues for the TOT sessions were identified in Homa Bay and Migori. The training sessions were postponed due to the cancellation of the September/October 2013 spray round, and are currently on hold pending spray round scheduling.

***Developed communication guidelines and draft mobilization plans, and carried out initial communication and mobilization activities***

- The project's Communication Guidelines were finalized, including review and input from the Advocacy Communication and Social Mobilization Unit (ACSM) at the MCU and from county Ministry of Health IEC Coordinators.
- A Social Mobilization and Public Education Plan was drafted for the project's first year, and finalized after receiving input from the ACSM Unit. The plan includes additional mobilization efforts for Mfangano Island.
- In support of the MCU's commemoration of WMD on April 25, 2013, and as requested by PMI/USAID Kenya, the project developed and provided IRS flyers, polo shirts, and caps to IRS county officials and community members in Homa Bay and Migori. IRS flyers and promotional items with key IRS messages were reviewed and approved by the MCU and distributed during WMD.
- The project initiated opening of a bulk payment system to use M-PESA for making payments to seasonal spray personnel and government counterpart participants. The system provider, Safaricom, and Abt procurement department are reviewing the contract agreement before moving forward.
- IEC mobilization materials comprising brochures, banners, mobilizer cards, presenter mentions, talk shows and radio spot guides, and broadcasting plan, were finalized by the project and provided to the Advocacy Communication and Social Mobilization Officer at the MCU for review.
- The project team and MCU counterparts reviewed available materials (IRS guidelines, IRS handbook, and IRS curriculum) and requested the project to update the TOT training materials. The project updated and harmonized the materials with the IRS Standard Curriculum (2011).

***IRS mapping***

- Identified and mapped the 113 planned operational sites plus 49 extra backup sites in the two counties.

***Developed insecticide tracking tool***

- The project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team developed an insecticide tracking database to enable the logistics team to know on a daily basis the insecticide usage and stock balance at each site, including losses (if any) and requirements to complete the spray round.

***Developed data collection and flow plan***

- The data flow plan was finalized; outlining how each form (mobilization form, spray operator

card, team leader summary forms, quality assurance and quality control forms) will be delivered from the operational sites to the data centers.

**Objective 2: Ensure that all aspects of contractor-funded IRS activities are implemented in an environmentally sound manner, in compliance with all Kenyan and USG environmental regulations**

***Warehousing***

- The project conducted an environmental compliance check on warehouses inherited from the previous contractor (RTI) in Homa Bay and Migori, and found that the Migori warehouse did not comply fully with Kenyan and USG environmental standards and regulations for insecticide storage. The project team transferred the insecticide that had been housed there to the project's Homa Bay warehouse, which is environmentally compliant for storing insecticide. The remaining inventory (e.g., personal protective and other spray equipment) was kept at the Migori warehouse, which is suitable for that purpose.
- The project has worked to find an environmentally compliant warehouse in Migori. Options identified thus far have been found to be either not fully compliant or exceedingly costly. The project is exploring new leads to secure an appropriate facility prior to spray.
- The Homa Bay and Migori warehouses were inspected at least once a month to ensure that the insecticide and other equipment and supplies stored therein were secure and that no losses or pilferage had taken place.
- The project has worked with USAID/PMI Kenya on solutions to dispose of the 121,470 sachets of K-Othrine Pyrethroid inherited from RTI, which are due to expire on July 1, 2014 and are being stored in the Homa Bay warehouse. PMI/Washington that USAID informed the project in November of their decision to donate the pyrethroids to the Kakuma Refugee Camp in Turkana County. The Coordinator of the Norwegian Research Council (NRC) in Kakuma estimates that 8,000 sachets of the insecticide are needed. [Per agreement with PMI/Washington, Abt is providing technical assistance to NRC through the AIRS project and drafting a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) to facilitate NRC use of the pyrethroids in their 2014 IRS campaign]. Discussions with the COR are ongoing concerning how the remainder of the insecticide will be disposed of.

***SEA Amendment***

- The project prepared a comprehensive amendment of the SEA, in consultation with NEMA, to reflect the new local government structure (i.e., counties have replaced districts) and also to address Mfangano Island, an area which has not been previously sprayed. The document was submitted to USAID in November for review and approval.

***Planning to ensure the quality and safety of the insecticide purchased***

- Plans were developed to ensure that the quality and safety of IRS insecticides adhere to WHOPES standards. The plans focused on quality control during transportation and route planning to minimize risks, measures to mitigate hazards and to manage any potential adverse events. Detailed plans for transport to and within Mfangano Island were also developed, as spraying there poses unique challenges.

- Staff from NEMA and CHMTs, as well as PHOs and other relevant county/sub-county officers, accompanied the project team for a field visit in May to identify, assess and monitor all warehouses and operational level storage facilities in order to build local capacity and ensure the safe and secure storage of insecticides.
- The project's Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO), in consultation with NEMA, developed an EMMP as an Annex to the SEA Amendment to reduce risk of deterioration and better manage the stocks of insecticide once procured. The project met several times with NEMA, CHMTs and other county/sub-county officials, and also during micro-planning in June, to enhance their supervisory skills and involve them in supervising logistics systems and ensuring that such systems incorporate adequate safeguards to minimize pilferage/misuse of insecticides for non-vector control purposes.

### ***Pre-spray activities***

- The project constructed a soak pit in Homa Bay County to serve three purposes: a) to establish a needed soak pit for an operational site; b) to enable the project to detail all of the processes and materials required to establish a new soak pit and confirm the associated time and costs required that can be replicated in all of the operational sites requiring new soak pits; and, c) to gather the information required for the project to develop a step-by-step soak pit construction guide, that includes photos and emphasizes environmental compliance issues. The guide was completed and will also be prepared in a pocket guide format for use in soak pit construction at the operational sites.
- Since there are 113 operational sites, there is need for 113 soak pits and 113 storage facilities. Of these, 36 previously used soak pits and stores were inspected, and will be renovated as per environmental compliance guidelines. The remaining 77 soak pits will be constructed in 2014.
- Materials for soak pit construction and stores rehabilitation were quantified and plans put in place for their procurement and delivery to the sites. Detailed information about the catchment area, including the number of structures per proposed operational site, was determined and will be fine-tuned during the micro-planning scheduled before the next spray round.
- The project prepared to procure personal protective equipment (PPE) and insecticides but due to the uncertainty on the choice of insecticide and the stop work order, and as per guidance from USAID/PMI Kenya, procurement was put on hold.
- Meetings were held with Provincial NEMA Officers in Kisumu and County NEMA Officers in Homa Bay and Migori counties to discuss project objectives and strategies, and collaboration with NEMA in preparation for the September/October spray campaign. NEMA provided information about certified incinerators for IRS waste disposal and regulations to be followed to transport insecticide to Mfangano Island. Other meetings were held between the project staff and NEMA and CEOs to provide operational and policy recommendations to fulfill the requirements of USG 22 CFR 216 and Kenyan regulations.

### ***Waste disposal plan***

- The project team, in conjunction with NEMA, developed a comprehensive waste disposal and spill management plan. Sections of this plan were incorporated in the SEA Amendment with particular reference to Mfangano Island.

- Environmental & Combustions Company Limited (ECCL) in Kitengela was identified as the best facility to transport and dispose of solid hazardous and toxic waste from the project. The company is certified by NEMA. The ECO visited the facility in October to check compliance and readiness to be contracted for waste transportation and disposal.

### **Objective 3: Strengthen the internal capacity of the MCU and the public sector, at all levels, to plan, implement, and monitor IRS operations**

#### ***Public sector capacity building***

- The project team drafted and then collaborated with the MCU to finalize communication materials and advocacy methodologies, specifically the messages that were used for WMD and in developing the project Communication Guidelines and a Social Mobilization and Public Education Plan that were submitted to USAID/PMI. Previously, the MCU did not have a documented advocacy strategy for IRS.
- Through county and sub-county level micro-planning meetings conducted in June, the project built the capacity of county health officers and other county officials to plan for a spray campaign.
- With respect to environmental compliance, the project met several times with NEMA, CHMTs and other county/sub-county officials, and also during micro-planning, to enhance their supervisory skills and involve them in supervising logistics management and ensuring their support of safeguards to minimize pilferage/misuse of insecticides.
- The project worked with the MCU and county and provincial level officials to plan the TOT sessions, including the development of the agenda and presentations, as well as logistical plans.
- The project team worked with Migori and Homa Bay PHOs to identify operational sites, including conducting site visits, completing a checklist to determine site suitability, and documenting GPS coordinates of proposed sites, etc. PHOs learned how to identify operational sites and acquired capacity to conduct this activity if/as needed for future spray rounds.
- The project worked closely with NEMA officials at the county level to ensure that they understand and follow the environmental requirements of a spray campaign.

#### ***Collaboration with partners***

- The IRS2 in Kenya team met with the MCU to introduce the project and facilitate planning efforts with county governments and stakeholders involved in IRS and related program activities. Meetings were also held with representatives from the MCU, PMI/USAID Kenya, and the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)/CDC to discuss the IRS counties and start dates for the 2013 spray cycle. At these meetings, the project team presented the IRS community approach to the MCU and other stakeholders. This community approach strategy is intended to strengthen the capacity of both the MCU and the community in implementing IRS operations. The project also provided detailed budget information showing costs for the planning, execution, and post-spray activities associated with two spray rounds. Information on where cost-savings could be achieved compared to previous spray rounds was also shared.
- The project participated in and shared information regarding IRS pre-spray planning and coordination at a MCU IRS Steering Committee (SC) meeting in April but was not in a position to participate in the subsequent meeting held in October because of the stop work order.

- The project established relationships with counterparts within the MCU, Ministry of Health (MOH), NEMA, county/sub-county/provincial authorities, KEMRI/CDC and government officials, through meetings and written and in-person discussions to plan and coordinate IRS efforts.
- Project technical leaders held presentations and participated in discussions at vector control technical working group (VCTWG) meetings, meetings with KEMRI/CDC, and the Malaria Operation Plan (MOP) 2014 partners meeting.
- The project participated in an ACSM working group meeting and in MCU and stakeholders planning meetings for WMD.
- The project met with KEMRI/CDC to discuss collaboration, KEMRI/CDC malaria research activities, and western Kenya's malaria elimination agenda. The institute's malaria studies include a DFID-funded plan to evaluate the efficacy, cost effectiveness, and sustainability of targeted and blanket IRS operations. The project held 15 coordination meetings with Homa Bay and Migori county and sub-county PHOs, during which the community-based approach was presented and the need to identify additional operational sites (beyond the 32 used during the preceding IRS project) was explained.
- In February and July, the acting COPs attended the Western Kenya Malaria Control Consortium meetings that bring together stakeholders to address malaria elimination in the region.
- The project provided mobilization and logistical support to the MCU for the commemoration of WMD activities, including producing polo shirts, caps, and IRS flyers that were distributed to IRS county officials and community members in Homa Bay and Migori. Project team members participated in the national event held in Kericho, and county-level events held in Kisumu, Homa Bay, and Migori counties.
- In June, the project was informed by USAID/Kenya that DFID would support IRS activities in Homa Bay County. During this report period, no requests were made of the project to interface with DFID, although the team was ready to do so if requested.

## Lessons Learned

There remains uncertainty surrounding the functioning and structures in the newly devolved, county system, and the role of the MCU, district/county health management teams, and other structures within the new system. Recent strikes by health workers opposing devolution of health services to the counties have added to this uncertainty. In light of this, it is and will continue to be important to spend significant time in the field, understanding the context and developing relationships with counterparts.

## III. PROGRAM PROGRESS (Quantitative Impact)

Quantitative impact results are presented below in performance data tracking tables (per template provided) for indicators included in the MEP where demonstrated progress could be shown. Thereafter, additional results and progress towards achievement of targets are provided in tables, by objective.



**Table 1: IRS Quality Control and Quality Assurance System Developed**

	INDICATOR TITLE: <b>IRS QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM DEVELOPED</b>			
	INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>1.7</b>			
UNIT: Number of quality control and quality assurance tools implemented and/or documented	DISAGGREGATE BY: Spray campaign, county, type of tool			
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Total
	Migori and Homa Bay Counties	Section 4.6.3: Data Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA), MEP	July 2013	4
	Migori and Homa Bay Counties	Section 4.5. IRS 2 in Kenya Database, MEP	Nov 2013	1
	Migori and Homa Bay Counties	Insecticide Tracking Database	Nov 2013	1
	Totals			6
	Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed two data QA supervisory tools, one for mobilization data and the other for spray data (QA Tool for Daily IEC/BCC Mobilization Card and QA Tool for Daily Spray Operator Card). These tools are used by supervisors in the field to verify that the spray operator and mobilizer cards are accurately and completely filled out (n=2).</li> <li>- Developed two data QC supervisory tools. The QC Tool for Spray Data Collection is used by supervisors while revisiting sprayed communities during the campaign to ensure data collected by spray operators matches information collected from household interviews with respect to spray status. The QC Tool for Spray Data Entry is used by data center supervisory staff to verify that the data entered into the database matches the information recorded on the spray and mobilizer cards (n=2).</li> <li>- Built a project database with pre-programmed data audit locks and verification checks to reduce the number of data entry errors by data clerks (i.e., data QA).</li> <li>- Supervisory QC/QA tools and the project database will be used in both target counties and in all project spray campaigns.</li> <li>- Generated a Microsoft Excel-based insecticide tracking database to verify the data collected on insecticide usage at each operational site to prevent insecticide loss and theft and to calculate a daily stock balance to guarantee adequate insecticide to complete the campaign.</li> </ul>			

**Table 2: Number of IRS Training Manuals, Operating Procedures, Guidelines Developed**

	INDICATOR TITLE: <b>NUMBER OF IRS TRAINING MANUALS, OPERATING PROCEDURES, AND GUIDELINES DEVELOPED</b>			
	INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>1.13</b>			
UNIT: Number of training manuals, operating procedures and guidelines developed using technical and financial resources of the IRS 2 in Kenya Project	DISAGGREGATE BY: Type of material/guideline			
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Total
	Migori and Homa Bay Counties	Advocacy, Communications, and Social Mobilization Guidelines, Plans	July 2013	1
	Migori and Homa Bay Counties	Mobilization Plan for Mfangano Island	July 2013	1
	Migori and Homa Bay Counties	Data Flow Plan	Nov 2013	1
	Migori and Homa Bay Counties	Staff Recruitment Procedures	Dec 2013	1
	Migori and Homa Bay Counties	TOT training materials	Dec 2013	1
	Totals			5
	Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produced the Communications Guidelines, Branding and Marketing Plan, and Social Mobilization and Public Health Plan for Migori and Homa Bay Counties.</li> <li>- Drafted Mobilization Plan for Mfangano Island integrating IEC strategies for area new to IRS.</li> <li>- Outlined the recruitment strategy for seasonal staff that included the selection criteria.</li> <li>- Developed TOT training materials that incorporate all aspects of an IRS campaign (i.e. spray quality, data collection and verification, environmental compliance, etc.) and are aligned with the MOH IRS Standard Curriculum</li> <li>- Charted a Data Flow Plan that details data collection, data verification, and data transport from the household level to the data center for entry.</li> </ul>			



**Table 3: Percentage of Completed Environmental Assessment Reports Submitted**

	INDICATOR TITLE: <b>PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETED PRE- AND POST-SPRAY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS SUBMITTED TO PMI ON TIME</b>				
	INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>2.1</b>				
UNIT: Percentage of completed pre- and post-spray environmental reports submitted to PMI on time	DISAGGREGATE BY: Spray campaign, county				
	<i>Geographic Location</i>	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>Migori and Homa Bay Counties</i>	<i>Pre-Spray Environmental Compliance Assessment of Operational Sites Report</i>	<i>May 2013</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100%</i>
	<i>Totals</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>100%</i>
	Results: - Identified operational site stores, warehouse, and soak pits in both counties. A total 158 operational sites were assessed and 113 selected out of which 42 were used in previous IRS rounds. - Finalized the operational assessment report and quantification of soak pits, stores and wash area requirements.				

**Table 4: Annual Letter Report or SEA Amendment Submitted**

	INDICATOR TITLE: <b>ANNUAL LETTER REPORT OR SEA AMENDMENT SUBMITTED ON TIME (60 DAYS PRIOR TO SPRAY)</b>			
	INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>2.2</b>			
UNIT: Letter Report or SEA submitted on time	DISAGGREGATE BY: Spray campaign			
	<i>Geographic Location</i>	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Migori and Homa Bay Counties</i>	<i>SEA Amendment (2013) completed and submitted</i>	<i>Nov 2013</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Totals</i>			<i>1</i>
	Results: - Conducted field visits to both target counties, including Mfangano Island, in concert with NEMA, for the SEA amendment, which included the EMMP, Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and PERSUAP.			

**Table 5: Number and Percentage of Storage Facilities w/ Disposal Procedures**

	INDICATOR TITLE: <b>NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STORAGE FACILITIES WITH DISPOSAL PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED AND OPERATIONAL</b>				
	INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>2.3</b>				
UNIT: Number of storage facilities with disposal procedures established and operational	DISAGGREGATE BY: Spray campaign, county				
	<i>Geographic Location</i>	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>Migori County</i>	<i>Establish sufficient storage facilities and procedures for disposal of insecticide and waste products</i>	<i>May 2013</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>35%</i>
	<i>Homa Bay County</i>	<i>Establish sufficient storage facilities and procedures for disposal of insecticide and waste products</i>	<i>May 2013</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>61%</i>
	<i>Mfangano Island (expressed separately, although part of Homa Bay County)</i>	<i>Establish sufficient storage facilities and procedures for disposal of insecticide and waste products</i>	<i>May 2013</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4%</i>
	<i>Totals</i>			<i>113</i>	<i>100%</i>
	Results: - Identified 113 operational sites across target areas and developed a waste management guideline. Soak pits will be reassessed for compliance purposes before spray ops commence.				

**Table 6: Documentation of Compliance with Kenyan Environmental Regulations Provided**

	INDICATOR TITLE: <b>DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH KENYAN ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS PROVIDED TO USAID, NEMA, AND THE MOH</b>			
	INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>2.4</b>			
UNIT: Number of environmental compliance documents received by type	DISAGGREGATE BY: Spray campaign			
	<i>Geographic Location</i>	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>SEA Amendment for both counties</i>	<i>Pre-spray SEA documentation submitted to USAID, representing the Project's compliance with all national regulations</i>	<i>Nov 2013</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Totals</i>			<i>1</i>
	<i>Results:</i> - Submitted SEA Amendment (2013) to USAID for approval.			

**Table 7: Percentage of Soak Pits, Warehouses Inspected and Approved Prior to Spraying**

	INDICATOR TITLE: <b>PERCENTAGE OF SOAK PITS AND WAREHOUSES INSPECTED AND APPROVED PRIOR TO SPRAYING</b>				
	INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>2.7</b>				
UNIT: Percentage of soak pits and warehouses inspected and certified by an environmental officer prior to spraying, supporting by IRS Project resources	DISAGGREGATE BY: Spray campaign				
	<i>Geographic Location</i>	<i>Activity Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>Migori</i>	<i>Warehouse Pre-spraying Assessment conducted in Migori and Homa Bay</i>	<i>June 2013</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100%</i>
	<i>Homa Bay</i>	<i>Warehouse Pre-spraying Assessment conducted in Homa Bay</i>	<i>June 2013</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100%</i>
		<i>One soak pit constructed, inspected and certified in Homa Bay</i>	<i>July 2013</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
	<i>Totals - Assessments</i>			<i>2</i>	<i>100%</i>
	<i>Totals - Soak Pit Constructed</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
	<i>Results:</i> - In Migori, the warehouse inherited from the prior IRS contractor was inspected and found not to be compliant for insecticide storage. The insecticide was transferred temporarily to Homa Bay while alternative warehousing in Migori is being sought. - In Homa Bay, one out of 73 soak pits and one warehouse were inspected and certified as environmentally compliant.				

**Table 8: Number of Government Staff Attending Micro-Planning Meetings**

	INDICATOR TITLE: <b>NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT STAFF ATTENDING MICRO-PLANNING MEETINGS</b>			
	INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>3.2</b>			
UNIT: Number of MCU, MOH and other government and IRS-related staff attending the micro-planning meetings	DISAGGREGATE BY: Spray campaign, staff role, location			
	Geographic Location	Activity Title	Date	Total
	Homa Bay	Micro-planning meeting held with participants from County Director of Health, MOH, County and Sub-County Public Health Officers, Malaria County Coordinator, Mfangano rep, NEMA, MCU, across 6 sub-counties	June 2013	37
	Migori	Micro-planning meeting held with participants from CDH, MOH, PHO, MCC, PHO, NEMA, and MCU across 5 sub-counties	June 2013	36
	Totals			73
	<b>Results:</b> - Facilitated two micro-planning meetings – June 24-25, 2013 in Homa Bay and June 26-27, 2013 in Migori. Thirty-seven (37) people from Homa Bay and thirty-six (36) people from Migori attended.			

<b>Additional Criteria</b> Number of government and IRS-related staff attending micro-planning meetings (disaggregated)	This Reporting Period [Jan – Dec 2013]		Next Reporting Period [Jan-Apr 2014]
	Target	Achieved	Target
	Total	Total	Total
Migori County	36	36	<b>36</b>
MCU staff	1	1	<b>1</b>
MOH staff (counties)	34	34	<b>34</b>
NEMA	1	1	<b>1</b>
Location	Migori Sub-County		
Homa Bay County	37	37	<b>37</b>
MCU staff	1	1	<b>1</b>
MOH staff (counties)	35	35	<b>35</b>
NEMA	1	1	<b>1</b>
Location	Homa Bay Sub-County		

**Table 9: No. of IRS SC and/or Other Planning Meetings with In-Country Project Partners**

INDICATOR TITLE: <b>NUMBER OF IRS STEERING COMMITTEE AND/OR OTHER PLANNING MEETINGS HELD OR ATTENDED WITH IN-COUNTRY PROJECT PARTNERS</b>				
INDICATOR NUMBER: <b>3.3</b>				
<b>UNIT:</b> Total number of IRS steering committee and other planning meetings held or attended with in-country project partners	<b>DISAGGREGATE BY:</b> Spray campaign, meeting type, partner attended, location			
	<b>Geographic Location</b>	<b>Activity Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Homa Bay	Briefing and coordination call with Homa Bay County Governor	April	1
		Briefing and coordination call with NEMA	May	2
		Planning meetings with county health teams	Apr-June	3
		Planning meetings with KEMRI/CDC	Apr-May	1
		Planning meetings with counties on SEA amendment	July	2
	Migori	Briefing and coordination call with Migori County Governor	May	1
		Briefing and coordination call with NEMA	May	1
		Planning meetings with county health teams	Apr-June	3
		Planning meetings with KEMRI/CDC	Apr and May	1
		Planning meetings with counties on SEA amendment	July	2
	Kisumu	Hand over meetings with RTI	Jan-Feb	3
		World Malaria Day planning meetings	Mar and Apr	12
		Briefing and coordination call with Provincial Public Health Officer	Apr	1
		Briefing and coordination call with NEMA	May	1
		Western Kenya malaria control consortium (WKMCC) meeting	July	1
		Malaria operational plan meeting	July	1
		Planning meeting on SEA amendment	July	1
	Nairobi	Vector control technical working group (VCTWG) meeting	Apr and Oct	2
		Post-contract award meeting with USAID/Kenya	Feb	1
		Planning meeting with MCU	Mar	2
	<b>Totals</b>			<b>42</b>
	<b>Results:</b> - Organized and/or attended a total of 42 meetings across both Migori and Homa Bay counties and other venues, with partners from MCU, KEMRI/CDC, Siaya County, NEMA, PSI, UNICEF, Vestergard Frandsen, DFID, WHO, Liverpool School of Tropical Health and Medicine, APHIAplus, MACEPA, and SUMITOMO. The type of meetings held included IRS planning and advocacy meetings, as well as introductory and briefing calls.			

<b>Additional Criteria</b> Number of steering committee and planning meetings held or attended by IRS 2 in Kenya staff with in-country project partners (disaggregated)	This Reporting Period [Jan – Dec 2013]		Next Reporting Period [Jan – Apr 2014]
	Target	Achieved	Target
	Total	Total	Total
Migori County	8	8	4
Homa Bay County	9	9	4
KEMRI	2	2	2
MCU	2	2	2
VCTWG	2	2	1
WMD	12	12	6
WKMCC	1	1	1
Kisumu office	5	5	5
USAID/Kenya	1	1	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27*</b>

\*Pending status of stop work order

**Table 10: Objective I Outputs, Targets, Progress to Date, and Relevant Project Indicators (Additional Progress)**

	Output	Target	Progress Towards Achieving Target	Relevant Project (MEP) Indicator
1	Operational sites and storage facilities identified	No. of storage facilities and operation sites	113 operations sites and stores were identified and mapped in the two counties	1.11, 2.3, 2.7
2	Quantify IRS commodities requirement	Quantification of insecticide, equipment, and supplies	Quantifications for insecticides and PPE specifications for the September/October 2013 and February/March 2014 spray rounds were completed	Various Objective I indicators
3	Spray operators and other seasonal staff	Recruitment of spray operators and other seasonal staff for 2013	Advertisements and shortlisting of IRS seasonal staff conducted but recruitment put on hold due to stop work order	Various Objective I indicators, 1.4, 2.5, 3.4, 3.5
4	IRS messaging for mobilization	IRS messaging for pre-, during and post- spray period developed	Brochures, banners, fliers, posters, mobilizer card developed and shared with MCU	1.5, 1.14, 1.15, 1.17, 3.4, 3.5
5	Photo gallery	A photo gallery as part of documentation and advocacy developed	Developed a photo gallery with captioned photos which is continuously updated	N/A
6	Data center requirements	Data center requirements quantified	Checklist developed and data center needs quantified in Migori and Homa Bay	1.1-1.5, 1.9, 1.14, 1.17
7	Inventory update	Inventory of office and warehouses secured	Inventory of Kisumu office and warehouses in Migori and Homa Bay updated regularly	1.11, 1.12
8	Functional spray pumps and PPE	Ensure that all spray pumps and PPE are functional and ready for use	Spray pumps were serviced and report shared	Various Objective 1 indicators

**Table 11: Objective 2 Outputs, Targets, Progress to Date, and Relevant Project Indicators (Additional Progress)**

	Output	Target	Progress Towards Achieving Target	Relevant Project (MEP) Indicator
1	Soak pit construction demonstration	Construct one operational site and develop soak pit step by step guide	One soak pit constructed at Ngegu dispensary in Homa Bay in July and a step by step guide prepared. A soak pit construction pocket guide is being developed	2.7
2	Conduct and amend (as needed) the PERSUAP	Report completed and amended as needed	The PERSUAP was updated, and is included as Chapter 5 in the SEA Amendment (2013) developed by the project	N/A
3	Suitable incinerator for solid waste disposal	A NEMA accredited facility for waste disposal identified	KEMRI incinerator visited and specifications obtained in June. ECCL facility in Kitengela identified and visited in October and verified as suitable for the project waste disposal	2.3
4	Waste and spill response management plan	Waste management procedures from collection to final disposal described	Waste disposal and spill response management plan finalized	2.3

**Table 12: Objective 3 Outputs, Targets, Progress to Date, and Relevant Project Indicators (Additional Progress)**

	Output	Target	Progress Towards Achieving Target	Relevant Project (MEP) Indicator
1	TOT preparations	Number of TOTs trained in both counties	Prepared for the TOT training, including invitation of 180 TOTs in both counties and finalization of presentations, program and logistical arrangements. Put on hold due to stop work order	1.4, 2.5, 3.4, 3.5
2	Personnel database	Seasonal personnel database developed	A database was created to help retain and track details of seasonal staff for reference during recruitment	N/A

## **IV. PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

During the reporting period, IRS 2 in Kenya did not conduct an IRS campaign and, thus, did not complete performance monitoring-related activities. However, the project did produce several M&E tools and guidelines that ensure robust data verification and high-quality IRS campaign results.

Firstly, the team developed a MEP that includes the proposed data collection forms, the data quality assurance (DQA) tools and the protocol for their use, and the 38 project indicators and their definitions. The M&E team charted a data flow plan that outlines the data collection, data verification, data transport, data entry procedures from the household level to the data centers. The data flow plan also identifies the responsibilities of each staff member, both IRS2 in Kenya core staff and seasonal staff, from data collection to data entry. Next, a Microsoft Access-based insecticide tracking database was developed, which monitors the daily usage of insecticide at each operational site and provides the logistics team with an ongoing stock balance to watch for insecticide loss or theft and to guarantee adequate insecticide is on hand to complete the campaign. Finally, the project built a web-based front-end data entry system with a structured query language (SQL) server backend storage system that is cloud-based to facilitate immediate access to mobilization and spray data. The data management system is currently in development and will be housed on the SQL server and allow the M&E team to correct data errors and verify all data entered. The data cleaning portion will also highlight data outliers to assist the M&E team in monitoring and tracking data entry for verification purposes. The data management system will be programmed to automatically generate report-ready tables of campaign results to produce timely project reports to PMI and other stakeholders.

Also as part of performance monitoring efforts, in September the project procured netbooks for data entry by data clerks and data verification by M&E assistants and supervisory staff. Compared to personal computers, netbooks are cheaper, the software is free, and they require less maintenance and upkeep. In addition to reducing M&E project costs, netbooks are simple and easier to use, are equipped with longer battery life, and are compatible with solar charges.

## **V. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER USAID PROGRAMS**

Over the period of performance, meetings were held with KEMRI/CDC to discuss project activities and western Kenya's malaria elimination agenda. KEMRI/CDC through a DFID-funded research plans to evaluate the efficacy, cost effectiveness, and sustainability of targeted and blanket IRS operations. Entomological monitoring studies, including insecticide resistance monitoring in the target counties among others, are also being conducted.

## **VI. PROGRESS ON LINKS WITH GOK AGENCIES**

Abt has been contracted to assist the GOK in controlling malaria using IRS as an intervention. In this partnership and through capacity building efforts, the MCU, NEMA, and county government in Migori and Homa Bay are directly linked to the project. Activities per objective are discussed in detail in Section II.

## VII. PROGRESS ON USAID FORWARD

Activities under this project directly tie to building the capacity of MCU and county authorities to plan and implement IRS within existing local structures. Therefore, the project directly links to USAID Forward as part of its overall approach and strategy, and is integrated throughout.

Challenges encountered in this regard have primarily been related to the cancellation of the spray round and the communication limitations as set forth by the stop work order, since the capacity building of local government counterparts is principally related to the conduct of IRS.

## VIII. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY

Capacity building is part of the overall project approach and incorporated directly into project objectives (Objective 3), therefore sustainability is an integrated element of project implementation. The project worked with MCU and county health teams on human resources planning, commodity requirements, environmental compliance and recruitment for IRS that strengthened their ability to plan for IRS. As a spray round did not occur and a stop work order was put in place, capacity building, as an initial foundation for sustainability, was understandably limited.

## IX. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE

N/A

## X. SUBSEQUENT QUARTER'S WORK PLAN

During the stop work order period which at the time of this writing is still in effect, Abt has pro-actively provided the client with activity plans, in lieu of following its approved work plan. Based on those communications and feedback received, activities for January-March 2014, as aligned with the stop work order, are tentatively planned as follows:

**Table 13: January-March 2014 Planned Activities**

1	Carry out environmental compliance inspection of the existing and new operational sites and warehouses and identify deficiencies and requirements
2	Initiate local procurement of spray round materials (for soak pit construction, stores, wash areas; IRS consumables)
3	Initiate international procurement of spray round requirements (pump spare parts, face shields, and insecticide)
4	Plan for soak pit and storage facilities construction/rehab
5	Construct/rehab soak pits and stores pending spray dates
6	Develop IRS commodity distribution plan for the operational sites
7	Pre-test insecticide inventory tracking tools using assumptions and finalize for use by the project
8	Develop and finalize storekeeper, SOP and soak pit construction step by step pocket guides (3 guides)
9	Conduct TOT training and recruitment of spray and other seasonal personnel
10	Test and finalize the IRS database and data cleaning and management system with home office support
11	Quantify requirements for data centers in Migori and Homa Bay, procure furniture, and set-up centers
12	Upgrade internet connectivity in Kisumu office and obtain quotes for set up of internet connectivity for the data centers in Migori and Homa Bay
13	Update IEC materials as per the MCU feedback and initiate procurement for printing
14	Establish a bulk payment electronic system for seasonal personnel (M-PESA)








## XII. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

### Constraints and Critical Issues

The IRS2 in Kenya work plan and budget was approved on July 10, with the inclusion of DFID funding and use of carbamates. Abt planned to spray using carbamates in accordance with recommendations detailed in the “Insecticides for Indoor Residual Spray” communication from the Office of the Director, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MOPHS) to all malaria control stakeholders dated January 10, 2013, and in accordance with guidance in Amendment No. 01 for the Request for Task Order Proposal, and as included and approved in all versions of the IRS2 in Kenya work plans and budget.

However, at a Stakeholder Meeting on Insecticide Resistance held on June 18, the PCPB informed PMI/USAID Kenya, Abt, and the MCU that it had rejected Bayer’s application for registration of carbamates by the vendor, Bayer, on the basis of oral toxicity and that the decision was final. So, although the GOK policy is to spray with carbamates, it is impossible to import and spray with carbamates per the PCPB rejection.

As high levels of pyrethroid resistance have been found, the project looked into organophosphates since it is the only alternative insecticide option for Kenya. Its manufacturer, Syngenta, filed for registration in Kenya and through a copy availed to the project by Alyster Life (K) Ltd (Syngenta Agent) dated Nov 19, the product was recommended for registration and use for malaria control. However, by the end of December, no approval of its use had yet been communicated.

On July 31, Abt received a stop work order from USAID/Kenya informing Abt of the cancellation of the September/October spray round due to changes with regards to the insecticide by the GOK and an outstanding decision by the MCU in this regard, and instructing IRS2 in Kenya to minimize costs. The stop work order also included a directive that Abt personnel, and therefore project staff, could not discuss particular IRS-related issues with MCU and GOK officials.

For the duration of the stop work order which is now in its sixth month and due to delayed decision-making on alternative insecticide selection or advancement in carbamate registration, the project has had to limit pre-spray activities and operations, as well as communications with the MCU and other health officials, thus affecting progress of the project in achieving many of the work plan activities and task order objectives. Project staff also discontinued communication with county leadership regarding insecticide choice and spray seasons (in accordance with the stop work order),

and postponed recruitment and training of TOTs and seasonal staff, and construction/rehabilitation of soak pits, etc.

The protracted stop work order period plus uncertainty about future spray round status, puts at risk the implementation of the project, particularly with respect to staff retention and recruitment, local project reputation, relationships with government counterparts, and ability to meet the objectives of the task order contract. A secondary, but important issue of DFID co-funding remains uncertain and will impact the scope of the project's targets and coverage.

The risk to the community of increased presence of malaria vectors is an obvious consequence of the successive cancelled spray rounds. Community members are actively seeking information, and requesting spray services at county IRS coordinator offices.

## **Personnel**

Upon award of the IRS2 in Kenya project, the project team rapidly on-boarded key personnel and most staff members were identified and on-boarded by February. The project faced staffing challenges during the first few months. Early into the project, the COP was transitioned off of the project, and the Technical Manager, M&E Officer, and Logistics Officer resigned for personal reasons. The IEC Officer was dismissed in May due to administrative irregularities. The Procurement Officer resigned in August to accept another employment opportunity.

Abt effectively worked to replace staff and bridge the COP position until a replacement was found. As the COP transitioned off of the project in April, Abt deployed, with overlap, an Acting COP from the home office to support smooth project implementation. From July-September the project was able to fill the positions of Logistics Officer, IEC Officer, M&E Specialist, and Database Manager. In addition to filling recently vacated positions, the hiring of new positions – Environmental Compliance Officer, Warehouse Managers and two County Coordinators – were completed by May and June. Following significant recruitment efforts, Abt proposed a new COP candidate who reported on July 29 as the Acting COP/Technical Manager. The position remains under a pending approval status as USAID/Kenya informed Abt that it would not provide an approval while the stop work order is in effect. The project determined that with the technical capabilities of the Acting COP, it did not need to replace the Technical Manager position at this time. It is important to have a COP in place and the project looks forward to a decision from PMI/USAID Kenya regarding its proposed candidate. A Procurement Officer candidate has been identified and is expected to be on-boarded in January 2014.

Abt has succeeded in retaining all but one staff during the stop work period, and the Acting COP has worked to motivate staff, keep them productive, and instill good morale. Continued extension of the stop work order could have a negative effect on project's on-going ability to retain existing staff and recruit new staff.

## **Changes in the Project**

On April 26, 2013, the CO informed the IRS2 in Kenya of a recently signed agreement with DFID to coordinate support for IRS activities. As a result of this agreement, USAID/PMI Kenya expressed

the intention to use DFID funds to incrementally fund the task order by an additional \$6 million, which would have brought the total obligated amount to approximately \$14 million, and the total estimated amount of the task order would not change. This notification also provided guidance that the spray areas in the newly selected counties would increase to an estimated 538,211 structures per round, more than double the original agreed estimated amount (based on the awarded budget) of 250,000 structures per round. This new guidance from USAID enabled the project to expand its geographical coverage area and targeted structure coverage, and is reflected as such in the approved work plan. However, given the directive of the stop work order, Abt is not only awaiting an insecticide decision, it is also looking forward to information regarding whether DFID funding, the expansion of geographic location coverage, and the increase in structure coverage is still applicable. No official contract modification was executed by USAID/Kenya to the project.

## **Contract, Award or Cooperative Agreement Modifications and Amendments**

Although no contract modifications took place in 2013, based on the information from the CO on April 26, 2013 regarding additional funding from DFID, the project anticipates a contract modification if the plan remains in place.

### **XIII. Information for ANNUAL Reports Only**

#### **A. Budget Disaggregated by County**

The IRS2 in Kenya work plan budget was not disaggregated by county.

#### **B. Budget Disaggregated by Earmarks**

N/A

#### **C. Sub-Awards**

N/A

#### **D. GPS Information**

N/A

#### **E. List of Deliverables**

**Table 15: IRS2 in Kenya Deliverable Submission Dates and Due Dates**

Deliverable	Submission Date	Due Date
<b>Branding and Marking Plan</b>		
Branding and Marking Plan	January 31	February 1
Revised Branding and Marking Plan	May 20	May 20
Revised Branding and Marking Plan	June 24	June 24
Revised Branding and Marking Plan	July 19	July 19
<b>Work Plan with Budget</b>		
Year 1 (January 3 – September 31, 2013) Work Plan w/ Budget	March 1	March 1
Revised Year 1 and Partial Year 2 (17 month, January 3, 2013 – May 31, 2014) Work Plan w/ Budget	May 20	May 20
Revised Year 1 and Partial Year 2 (17 month, January 3, 2013 – May 31, 2014) Work Plan with Budget	June 24	June 24
Final Year 1 and Partial Year 2 (17 month, January 3, 2013 – May 31, 2014) Work Plan w/ Budget	July 10	July 10
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP)</b>		
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	March 1	March 1
Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	May 20	May 20
Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	June 24	June 24
Final Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	July 10	July 10
<b>Quarterly Financial Reports (Contractual)</b>		
Quarterly Financial Report (Jan-Mar 2013)	April 29	April 30
Quarterly Financial Report (Apr- Jun 2013)	July 30	July 30
Quarterly Financial Report (July- Oct 2013)	Oct 30	Oct 30
<b>Semi-Annual Performance Progress Report (Jan-Jun 2013)</b>	July 30	July 30

Deliverable	Submission Date	Due Date
<b>Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Reports</b>		
January Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	Feb 15	Feb 15
February Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	March 15	March 15
March Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	April 11	April 15
April Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	May 14	May 15
May Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	June 13	June 15
June Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	July 15	July 15
July Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	Aug 15	Aug 15
August Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	Sept 14	Sept15
September Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	Oct 15	Oct 15
October Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	Nov 15	Nov 15
November Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Report	Dec 11	Dec15
<b>Ad Hoc Reports, as requested by PMI/USAID</b>		
FY 2013 Quarterly 2 Accrual Report	Mar 15	Mar 15
FY 2013 Quarterly 3 Accrual Report	June 10	June 12
FY 2013 Quarterly 4 Accrual Report	Oct 30	Oct 30
FY 2014 Quarterly 1 Accrual Report	Dec 16	Dec 18
<b>Other Products</b>		
SEA Amendment	Nov 28	N/A

## **F. Summary of non-USG Funding**

N/A

## **G. Type of Accounting System Used During Reporting Period**

Since inception of the project and establishment of the office in Kisumu, IRS2 in Kenya has been using Quickbooks as the financial accounting system.

## **Annex I: List of Deliverable Products**

The following deliverables and products are included as attachments to this report:

Revised Branding and Marking Plan (July 19 version, pending USAID/Kenya written approval)  
Final Year 1 and Partial Year 2 (17 month, January 3, 2013 – May 31, 2014) Work Plan with Budget  
Final Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP)  
Monthly Narrative and Expenditure Reports (January through November 2013)  
Quarterly Financial Report (Jan-Mar 2013)  
Quarterly Financial Report (Apr- Jun 2013)  
Quarterly Financial Report (July- Oct 2013)  
FY 2013 Quarterly 3 Accrual Report  
FY 2013 Quarterly 4 Accrual Report  
FY 2014 Quarterly 1 Accrual Report  
FY 2014 Quarterly 2 Accrual Report  
Semi-Annual Performance Progress Report (Jan-Jun 2013)  
SEA Amendment